

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XX.—No 1082.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1866.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN, Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious. He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it. Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1866.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on Water Street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Draymen's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, and two promising CHILDREN. Enquire of the subscriber, in Lexington.

Henry Purviance.

July 3d, 1866.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Supreme Court holden in and for the county of Ross and state of Ohio on the 17th day of November next, by the legatees of Col. John Campbell, late of Kentucky, dead, for the partition of the real estate of said deceased, consisting of the following tracts: viz: one tract in the county of Ross, situated on the north fork of Paint creek, and said to contain 950 acres.—No. 2. Lying on Deer creek including the old Pickawa town, and containing 1200 acres, in the aforesaid county. No. 3. Situated in Clermont county, on the waters of Bear creek, including 200 acres. Also, three other tracts on the waters of Mad river, in the county of Champlain, one containing 1064 acres, one 1203 acres, and the other 1376 acres, amounting in the whole to 6599 acres.

Any persons having objections to make, will please avail themselves of this notice.

F. M'HENRY, Atty for Partitioners.

6th August 10, 1866.

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6th August 10, 1866.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses.

He will also have an elegant assortment of Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of

EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1866.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

147 1/4 Acres of land, whereon I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 60 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the stock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1866.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the 30th of June at night, my shop was broken open, and two valuable SILVER WATCHES

taken out; one of them capped with silver, maker's name, George Edwin, London, No. 483, a small chip out of the face at the figure 6; the other a common size watch, with a black silk chain and brass key; the paper in the case (stained by being wet, some marks of fruit on the balance wheel, the name and number not known. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said watches to me in Lexington.

Edw. West.

STOLEN

Out of my stable lot, in Lexington, on the night of the 17th current, a dark bay horse, supposed to be about fifteen hands high, and eight or nine years old, with a few white hairs on his forehead, his mane inclining to the left side, rather a short tail, and some white hairs just above the left ham, appearing to have been occasioned by a rope tied round it, no brands recollected.

I will satisfy any person amply who will deliver me the horse, or give such information that I get him—and will give 20 dollars reward for apprehending the thief.

J. BLEDSOE.

Lexington, July 23, 1866.

WILLIAM DORSEY,

WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Cospering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above Mr. Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Rankin, Main Street, and has on hand a large assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gallons, and horses by his particular attention to business to merit their custom. 12th

I HAVE FOR SALE,

A TRUSTY HOUSE WOMAN, thirty-two years of age, and of good constitution, is an excellent cotton spinner, and sews and knits well—price \$30.

Matthews Flourney.

Fayette county, Sept. 29, 1866.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY MULATTO WOMAN, about twenty-two years of age; she is a good spinner and an excellent seamstress, can cut out and make up clothes, &c. And a likely BLACK WOMAN, about twenty-five years of age, with 3 likely children. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

September 10, 1866.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM

NEW-ORLEANS,

A quantity of Jamaica spirits, Sugar and Fish, which they will sell on the following terms, viz:

4th proof spirits by the hhd. \$2 per gall.

—do—by the barrel \$3 12 cts. do.

Sugar by the barrel of cwt. 22 cts. pr. lb.

—do—smaller quantity 25 cts.

Fish, as usual

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1866.

JOHN DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner.

He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Office particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

FOR SALE.

A GREAT bargain may be had in that handsome tract of land whereon I now live, of 455 acres, lying on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington. There is about 120 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of brick, two stories, 47 by 22, finished off in a neat plain manner; two grist mills in good repair, having lately been built anew, the dam and all the under works of the mills are of locust timber, and the mill are allowed to grind faster than any mills in that quarter, one pair of stones are French Burr; there are two good log houses at said mills, and a distillery likewise convenient thereto, the springs and stock water were never known to fail, the springs being equal to any in the country. As I wish to sell for cash, I mean to offer a great bargain, I will take four pounds per acre cash, selling the whole together, or I will divide it as may best suit the purchaser, as it lies well to divide. The improvements at a very moderate price and the land will not be six dollars per acre any person who will view the place, will be convinced that it is the greatest bargain that has been sold, or offered for sale, in this quarter of the country. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises, by applying to the subscriber living thereon. I will also sell the stud horse

LAMPLIGHTER;

It is well known that his figure and blood is equal to one horse in the state, and as a foal getter, is in as high repute as any other horse known of—I will take 1000 dollars for him, and that he would make in one season, in different parts of this state, his colts being much approved of, it being generally allowed, that no horse ever stood in this part of the country, whose colts were so universally approved of, or had so few faulty colts amongst them.

JOHN ROGERS.

August 1, 1866.

To Booksellers & Store-keepers.

JACOB D. DIEBICK, Printer and Bookfeller, Hagerstown, Maryland, has now in the press, his

Washington or Hagerstown

GERMAN ALMANAC,

For 1867.

To be neatly printed on good paper, and will be well bound, and which are in great demand in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and with which he will be happy to supply those persons who may want, on the very lowest terms, and will deliver them (free or expense) in Greenleaf, Chambersburg, or Shippensburg, as may be required, from which places they can be forwarded to any part of the Western Country—those who will want are requested to give early information, mentioning what quantity, so that they may be forwarded as soon as finished.

N. B. Letters per post will receive immediate attention.

Clarke Circuit, July 2nd, 1866.

Samuel Morton, Complainant, against

Stephen Pucker, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth.

On the motion of the Complainant, by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill.

That a copy of this Order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for eight weeks successively.

A Copy.

Pelle, SAM'L. M. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

1250.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY young NEGRO WOMAN, well acquainted with house work—enquire of the Printer.

1st August, 1866.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A. Dudley's; where he will practice Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by whole, sale or retail.

He also offers for sale, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate

MILITARY LAND,

near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take Cash or Young Negroes for it.

to Fayette county, 10th Feb. 1866.

ALEXANDER PARKER

Has just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at his store in Lexington, (on Main Street, opposite the Public Square)

A very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEEN'S GLASS & CHINA

WARES.

Also, the best imported

Bar Iron and Castings,

Afforded, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for cash, hemp, salt and country made sugar.

Lexington, May 23, 1866.

J. & D. MACCOUN,

HAVE received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their Store on Main Street, opposite the Public Square,

An Extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDISE & STATI-

ONARY,

Which with a constant supply of best Pennsylvania

BAR IRON & CASTINGS, &

NAILS,

From their Nail Manufactory, will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash in hand.

Among their Books are the following, —VIZ:—

Cunningham's Law Dictionary, Bacon's Abridgment, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Impey's Practice, Hale's Common Law, Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, Walling's Reports, Call's do. Vesey Junior's do. Henry Blackstone's do. Coke's do. Burrows's do. Cowper's do. Story's Pleadings, Macnally's Evidence, Barton's Treatise on Equity, Fonblanque on do. Potheir on Obligations, Powell on Contracts, Kames's Law Tracts, do. Principles of Equity, The English Pleader, Reader's Assistant, Espinal's, Wentworth's Executor, Roper on Wills, Jones on Bailment, Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium, Lilly's Entries, Brown on Equality, Becaria on Crimes, The Federalist, Curran's Speeches, Moore's Anacreon, Sanfon's Letters from Italy, Abbe Bartholomew's Travels in Italy, Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici, Hool's Aristotle, Gifford's Translation of Juvenal, Darwin's Life, The Life of Genl. Moreau, Moreau's St. Domingo, Barrow's Travels in Africa, Moore's Travels through France, Germany, &c. Carr's Stranger in France, Residence in France, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Anecdotes, do. Memoirs, Spectator, Don Quixotte, Gilblas de Santelme, Heltham's Philosophy, Peley's do. do. Evidence of Christian Religion, Davids's Sermons, Doddridge's Paraphrase, Carey's Family Bible, latest edition. Also the best approved Classic and Scientific Authors, for the use of Schools, with a variety of other Books too tedious to enumerate.

They have likewise contracted for a few thousand copies of the new improved edition of WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK, containing twenty-four pages more than the present one in use; to be printed in Lexington, from the standing types composed in Philadelphia. Orders from one to one hundred dozen, can, in a few weeks after this time, be filled on the shortest notice, and at a lower price, than they can be imported from Philadelphia. Also the following Books of Kentucky manufacture, will be furnished on the same low terms, to wit:

The American Orator, Kentucky Preceptor, American do. School Geography, Guthrie's Arithmetic, Willson's, Lyle's, Harrison, and Murray's Grammars, Blank Books, &c. &c. &c.

* * * Subscribers for Carey's Family Bibles are requested to call and receive them.

Lexington, May 10.

FOR SALE FOR CASH,

A Likely Young Negro Man. That is active, strong and healthy. Enquire at this office.

July 26, 1866.

FROM Lexington about one mile Where John Murphy now owns the soil, My place is on Boonborough road, Which is my permanent abode.

My Horse-Mill is in good repair, and I'll attend the public there.

I'll serve them by night and by day; A little corn I'll take for pay.

By trade I am a Tailor too;

I'm skilled in fashions, old and new. If you'll please to call and see, I doubt not but we will agree.

1006

JOHN MURPHY.

REMOVAL.

JAMES WIER,

HAS removed his Store to the apartment in Mr. Lewis Sanders's large brick house, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office; where he is opening a large assortment of GOODS, just arrived from Philadelphia—consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEEN'S & GLASS

WARE.

And will be sold very low for Cash, or suitable produce. He has also received per the Barge Ann, from New-Orleans,

40 Barrels of Louisiana Sugar,

10 do. Loaf do.

1020 Bottles Bordeaux Claret,

Lemigons Shrub, & Lime Juice,

20 Cwt. Campeachy Logwood,

500 lb. Blistered Steele,

To be sold by the quantity, on a credit of 60 and 90 days. Cash will be given for Good Merchantable Hemp.

Lexington, July 25, 1866.

FAIRVIEW—For Sale.

THE FARM on which Bannajah Botworth now lives, half a mile from Lexington, on Dick's River road. It contains 100 acres of land. The soil and situation equal to any in the State. One half of the purchase money in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments. Further terms may be known by applying to Andrew M'Calla, apothecary, in Lexington.

Robert Patterson.

BLUE DYING.

Mrs. KEISER, takes this method of informing the public, that she has commenced the Blue Dying business, next door below Mr. Huston, the saddler, where she will dye cotton, yarn, and thread, or any kind of home made cloth, which she will warrant to fade its color, as the dyes with but dye, she will dye the above articles as cheap as they can be done any where in Lexington and receive produce in payment.

February 25, 1866.

Doctors Fishback & Dudley,

HAVE commenced partnership the

*The Kentucky Spanish Association,
Blount's Conspiracy, and General
Miranda's Expedition.*

NO. XIII.
[CONCLUDED.]

The agents of Wilkinson, Brown, Sebastian and Wallace, were then dispersed over Kentucky with the following subscription paper, to excite and inflame the minds of the people. Wallace carried it himself in person to Versailles, and is said to have spoken a lengthy harangue at the court-house in its favor; but his intentions being known, he did not procure a single signature.

To the President and Congress of the United States of America: the Remonstrance of the Subscribers, citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, sheweth:

That your remonstrants have observed with concern and indignation, the injuries and insults offered to the United States by the king of Great Britain. He has violated in important parts, that treaty of peace, the observance of which might have obliterated the remembrance of former injuries. He has by means of his agents, supplied arms, ammunition, clothing and provision to those merciless savages, who have so long ravaged the western frontier of these states. He has interposed, unfolicited, and negotiated truces for Portugal and Holland, with the piratical states in order to turn the rapine of those African Barbarians solely on the American commerce. His vessels of war, and the piratical vessels of his subjects, by his orders, in violation of the law of nations, have deploiled the commerce, and insulted the neutral flag of America. He has made no compensation for the property of citizens of these states, carried away by his troops contrary to treaty. And, that we might escape no species of injury which could be heaped on the weakest and most defensible of nations, he holds within the territory of the United States, in defiance of treaty and of right, posts fortified and garrisoned by his armies.

That these injuries and insults call loudly for redress, and that we will, to the utmost of our abilities and in any mode that can be devised, support the general government in the firmest and most effectual measures, to obtain full satisfaction for all our wrongs.

That your remonstrants, and the other inhabitants of the United States west of the Alleghany and Appalachian mountains are entitled by nature and stipulation to free and undisturbed navigation of the river Mississippi; and that from the year 1783, to this day, they have been uniformly prevented by the Spanish king from exercising that right. Your remonstrants have observed with concern, that the general government, whose duty it was to have preserved that right, have used no effectual measures for its attainment. That even their tardy and ineffectual negotiations, have been veiled with the most mysterious secrecy. That, that secrecy is a violation of the political rights of the citizen, as it declares that the people are unfit to be entrusted with important facts relative to their rights, and that their servants may retain from them the knowledge of those facts. Eight years are surely sufficient for the discussion of the most doubtful and disputable claim; the right to the navigation of the Mississippi admits neither of doubt or dispute. Your remonstrants, therefore, conceive that the negotiations on that subject have been unnecessarily lengthy, and they expect, that it be demanded categorically, of the Spanish king, whether he will acknowledge the right of the citizens of the United States to the free and uninterrupted navigation of the river Mississippi, and cause all obstructions, interruption and hindrance to the exercise of that right in future to be withdrawn and avoided, that immediate answer thereto be required; and that such answer be the final period of all negotiations upon this subject.

Your remonstrants further represent, that the encroachment of the Spaniards upon the Territory of the United States is a striking and melancholy proof of the situation to which our country will be reduced, if a tame policy should still continue to direct our councils.

Your remonstrants join their voice to that of their Fellow Citizens in the Atlantic States, calling for sa-

tisfaction for the injuries and insults offered to America, and they expect that such satisfaction shall extend to every injury and insult, done or offered, to any part of America by Great Britain and Spain; and as the detention of the Posts and the interruption to the navigation of the Mississippi, are injuries and insults of the greatest atrocity, and of the longest duration, they require the most particular attention to those subjects.

Your remonstrants declare, that it is the duty of the General Government to protect the Frontiers, and that the total want of protection, which is now experienced by every part of the Western Frontier, is a grievance of the greatest magnitude and demands immediate redress.

We noticed in one of our late numbers, the name of Joseph Ballinger, a celebrated tool of Wilkinson. The following extract of a letter lately received from a most respectable character in Upper Louisiana, will afford additional information respecting him.

"I am strongly inclined to believe there are many persons in this territory, who, if they were not members of the Spanish Association, are well acquainted with all the circumstances of this conspiracy. A Mr. Charles Smith, of St. Genevieve (one of the firm of Bullitt and Smith, at the falls of the Ohio) told me in the presence of several gentlemen, he was knowing to the payment of a certain sum of money to Wilkinson, which had been transmitted to him from New-Orleans, either through him, Smith, or Mr. Bullitt his partner; the last of whom I suspect, must know the whole of this transaction."

"A certain Joseph Ballinger, of Kentucky, and one among the many agents which Wilkinson formerly had in his employment (after having been written to three times by General Wilkinson pressing him to come to St. Louis) arrived here some short time previous to his departure down the river; and Wilkinson immediately gave him a commission, and started him in company with his son, Lieutenant James B. Wilkinson, on an expedition up the Missouri. What is the object and what the destination of this party, is not known. Its destination is, however, said to be the confines of the Spanish Territory; a view of the intermediate country; with orders to meet the General at New-Orleans."

"Of this Ballinger (whose character is notorious all over Kentucky) it was said about eight or nine years ago, by Governor Greenup, to a Mr. Kinchard Caldwell, whilst on a surveying expedition on the waters of Licking river, Kentucky, that if Mr. Ballinger was called upon, he could divulge an important secret concerning Wilkinson; but Governor Greenup did not inform him what that secret was. However, Caldwell says, he did not require an explanation; for at that day it was well known, that the important secret was the transfer of Kentucky to the Spanish government.—Ballinger was also employed by Wilkinson as supercargo, and had charge of his boats, in various voyages to and from Orleans."

The most suspicious circumstance regarding the secret embassies of Ballinger occurred about 1790 or 1791. We have repeatedly noticed that General Wilkinson was suspected of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the several Indian nations north west of the Ohio, and we believe had Wayne lived, it would have been satisfactorily proved upon him. The incident to which we at present allude, was the rupture of the treaty which Anthony Gamelin was negotiating with the tribes and villages of the Wabash river, and with the Indians of the Miami village. Gamelin, who was a respectable inhabitant of Vincennes, was requested by the United States, to conclude, if possible, the treaty with those Indians. The villages of the Wabash appeared earnestly inclined to pacific measures; but refused to give a decisive answer until they consulted with the Indians of the Miami village. A messenger was accordingly dispatched to them by Gamelin, in order to bring them over likewise to terms of accommodation.—This messenger upon his arrival found Joseph Ballinger among them, who instantly upon learning the purport of his visit, set off for Kentucky. The chiefs of the Shawanese then held a consultation, the result of which was, that they would, after four weeks, send an answer to

Vincennes. But the promised answer was never sent, and in the course of only a few months afterwards, more than one hundred men were killed and wounded upon the Ohio and in the district of Kentucky.

Mr. Knox, then secretary of war, was fully convinced, from information which he received, that the attacks of the Indian tribes upon the Kentuckians, were the result of the machinations of certain individuals in the district; and even insinuates as much in the report which he drew up at the desire of General Washington.

"As an evidence (says the secretary) that the conduct of the hostile Indians has been occasioned by other motives than a claim relative to boundaries; it is to be observed that their depredations have been principally upon the district of Kentucky, and the counties of Virginia, lying along the south side of the Ohio, a country to which they have no claim."

"It appears by respectable evidence, that from the year 1783, until the month of October, 1790, the time the United States commenced offensive operations against the said Indians, that on the Ohio, and the frontiers on the south side thereof, they killed about one thousand five hundred men, women and children; besides carrying off upwards of two thousand horses, and other property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars."

Although it is obvious that it was the interest of the Spanish conspirators, to encourage those depredations with the view of tiring out the patience of the citizens of Kentucky; yet there was another source from which the Indians were also excited to hostilities, that we have not yet mentioned, and that was what is termed the North-west Company of Canada, the members of which have been much more inimical to the interest of western America, than even the Government of Great Britain. The intrigues of this company against the western citizens of the union would furnish of themselves materials for a large history. It is too, a melancholy fact, that a majority of the members of this association are citizens of the United States, who callous to every sense of patriotism, and feeling of nature, were in the habit during the Indian hostilities, of offering premiums for the scalps of their countrymen. Many are the hundreds of Kentucky scalps which have been purchased out of the mercantile coffers of Bolton and New-York. The most eloquent and independent orator who ever rose in Congress, declared last session his entire indifference about the fur trade, nor without reason; for we believe the jealousy entertained by that savage company of hunters, for the western settlers of the union, has been one of the greatest causes of Kentucky bloodshed. It matters nothing to what nation the company belong, or by whom protected, whether by the British government, the United States, or General Wilkinson. An organized company of fur hunters will be always a banditti of the most ferocious savages, and will uniformly oppose civilization of every description. Could the North-west Company of Canada be annihilated, it would be a blessing both to Great Britain and the United States. Until this event takes place, the most barbarous cruelties may be expected to be committed upon the frontier settlers.

We have thought proper at present to make these few remarks upon the nature of this company, as the agents of it will be found to be no inactive promoters of the contemplated separation of the union.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 25th, 1806.
Mr. Humphrey Marshall,

SIR,
Having seen your answer to Mr. Bradford's letter, which enclosed the conditions on which you could obtain the real name of the author of "Independence," wherein you say, you will comply with one of the conditions stipulated. To relieve the Editor from embarrassment, to convince you that it is not my wish to shrink from investigation, and to prove to the world that I consider myself accountable for every part of my conduct, I do not hesitate to declare that I am the real author of the several publications in the Kentucky Gazette signed "Independence."

Least you should misconstrue my

motives, or be at a loss to account for the attack, I think proper to assign the reasons which induced me to make the remarks contained in these publications.

1st. Because I was informed that you had in several instances declared your opinion, that my interference in the affray between Mr. Adams and Mr. Street, in Frankfort, must have been with a view to give Adams an opportunity to kill Street, and that you believed Adams and others were employed by the conspirators to assassinate Street, &c. (or expressions of the same import) this information I was induced to believe, from the high opinion entertained of my authors, and from the misrepresentation of facts in a statement of the affair given in the *Western World*, which I considered under your patronage and influence.

2d. Because, from my own knowledge of your character, from general report, from proofs which can be adduced, and from all the circumstances of the case, I did, and still do believe, that you are a principle patron, and one of the most prominent supporters of the *Western World*, that a considerable part of the information contained in the history of the Spanish Association, &c. was derived from you and others of a party possessing like politics, that the object of that narrative was to traduce the characters of some of our most worthy citizens, to divide and distract our country, and by imposing false statements upon the credulous, to diminish the confidence reposed in our public officers, thereby to bring about a division of the Republican interest, with a view to effect the next Presidential election.

3d. Because it is a well known fact, that you have been the avowed and most inveterate enemy of almost every character in Kentucky who are implicated in the Spanish Conspiracy, &c. and special reasons can be given for your hatred and malice towards these characters.

4th. Because it has been currently reported, generally believed, and I think, can be proved that you are the author of the different essays in the *Western World* signed "An Observer," and that you have furnished the Editors with many other occasional essays, and much information to enable them to fill the columns of their scurrilous paper.

5th. Because I believed that the *Western World* was established for party purposes, that it has a tendency to create feuds at home, and detract from the character of our country abroad, that there are actors behind the curtain, who ought to be exhibited to public view, whose real motives require only to be known, to be condemned.

6th. Because I considered it the duty of every good citizen, as far as in his power, to expose and counteract the designs of the enemies of his country, for this reason I selected you, as the most prominent character—believing that by exposing the cause the effect would cease, I therefore commenced the attack in your own way, and have taken you on your favorite ground.

Under these impressions I have given the hints and made the remarks contained in "Independence." If the cap fits, you are welcome to wear it—if you feel yourself injured, you have your redress, pursue your own mode—I ask no favours—you will always find me possessed of firmness enough to support the character I have assumed.

Should I have succeeded in drawing the public attention to proper objects, I shall feel gratified, and will cheerfully decline further investigation, in favour of those who have more leisure and talents to pursue it—therefore, will recommend to your serious attention the several numbers of *Franklin*, published in the Kentucky Gazette; but I shall always be ready, and feel disposed to repel any attack, from whatever quarter, or in whatever manner it may be made.

I am well aware that the vengeance of your whole phalanx will be hurled against me, and that the *Western World*, that vehicle of slander, will team with the grossest abuse; but I shall treat every act from that quarter according to its merit.

I shall expect to hear from you as soon as convenient.

With due regard,
I have the honor to be
Yours, &c.
THOMAS BODLEY.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

BY yesterday's mail, I received the name of "Thomas Bodley," as that, of the author of the pieces published against me, by name in the Kentucky Gazette, with the fictitious signature of "Independence."

This gentleman supposing that I favored the publication of *The Western World*, has, either to gratify his own unfriendly feelings, or to inform and instruct the public, thought proper to assail both my private and public character, in the Gazette. I deemed it useful in defending myself, and in retaliating on the author, to have known his real name, in order that any observations which I might choose to make of a personal nature, should not be directed to an imaginary, instead of a real object.—

For if I have any one principle which has uniformly influenced my conduct, it is a desire to avoid doing injury, and to do justice to all men. And if at any time, I have made allusion to the private character of any man, in the various defences to which I have been called by my enemies, it will be found to be justified by something said on the other side. I defy my enemies to shew where, by any writing, I have attacked the private character of any man—I do not say this to shelter my own; for if it can be made interesting to the public, it is open to investigation; as well as the public character and conduct of every man.

But as I have not experienced either candour or justice from more important adversaries, and who had public characters to sustain, I am not to be surprised by the want of both in Mr. Bodley.

To render my accuser the more worthy of my notice, and of the public attention, I shall draw around him some adventitious circumstances, with which he is connected by various relations.

This is the gentleman whom we saw, at Frankfort so frequently, when it was expected that some of his connections were to be implicated in the Spanish Conspiracy. This is the gentleman who was so nearly being concerned in the attempt to assassinate Street. This is the bosom friend, and confidential correspondent of John Fowler, the unprincipled witness of General Wilkinson—the fraudulent deteriorator of the public treasury. This is the step-son-in-law of the honorable Harry Innis, the former law-agent, the ATTORNEY GENERAL of the state of Virginia, for the district of Kentucky, when the Spanish intrigue was in operation, before his eyes, and under his nose—and what notice did he take of it? This honorable Judge was the confidential friend of General Wilkinson, and it is believed, of Mr. John Brown.

Some of the family friends of this honorable gentleman, had been making very free with my name, before I had put pen to paper, or taken any one step peculiarly favorable to "The Western World." These family friends, (and among them Mr. Bodley will be recollected, for I speak of things that were notorious) have manifested much apparent solicitude, as to the subjects of narration in "The Western World."

This honorable Judge, has himself, exhibited something like an electric shock, since the publication of this EXTRAORDINARY PAPER. Once the mere Snap-Drum on the feat of power—he become as the lamb for mildness, and as a courtier for complaisance—once the contributor of "relative facts," for Magruder's history of the Western Country; he has withdrawn the documents, from whence it is said, to compile his own defence; but fortunately for the cause of truth, not till the historian had proclaimed to the world the existence of a Spanish Association in Kentucky.—Once at least, the active agent of General Wilkinson, in procuring the means of forwarding dispatches to the Spanish Governor—and once, when, without which, a SPANISH CONNECTION, of a public nature could not be formed by the associates—THE DECLARATION OF "INDEPENDENCE" was proposed or suggested, in a private party—I his honorable attorney general, as I have been informed, and believe, as if transported with the frantic and giddy joy of a tyro, exclaimed—it will do! it will do!! it will do!!! And paced the floor, as if he had ten pensions, stars, garters and titles before his enraptured eyes.

But above all, this honorable Magistrate, who has been so nearly implicated in the Kentucky Spanish

association, by the wicked "Editors" of "the Western World," (who, doubtless, have been instigated by the suggestions of the Devil, to come here on purpose to disturb the holy brotherhood of refined republicans) —his honor, was in need of some friendly aid, some instrument of common service, some lusty pioneer, to go before him, in order to clear the path, and to beat down all those who might be supposed, or found, in his way. And who could better answer this purpose than Mr. Thomas Bodley? The man of "Independence!"

This gentleman is too young to have been a Spanish associate, or he might have had additional motives for assailing me. For I have been always marked by the associates, as an ENEMY. But in the history of the Spanish association, what imports it to the public, whether I be a bad man or a good one? Is it upon my representation that the story is told, and to be believed! Not at all. Is it upon my narration, that you are to believe, Mr. Brown, *intrigued*, with Gardoqui? By no means. His own letter is the evidence. Is it from me that the Editors of the "Western World" received their information? No: it was from others. Is this a political question? As much so, as whether Mr. Bodley, be a black, or a white, man.

Yet we have seen, the advocates of the *implicated*, exerting themselves to represent the development of their intrigue, as a great political question, which was to influence the election of the next President of the United States. We see continually, the utmost exertions of party spirit, and party artifice, employed to rouse the honest, but misguided prejudice of the people; and to enliven their irascible passions on the side of the conspirators, under the denomination of *Republicans*; (but from such republicans good Lord! defend the country)—and to bring them to operate against the *Federalists*, who in this country make no party; and to whom it is probably quite indifferent, which of the candidates shall be President.

But there is a design in this, which is easily penetrated. The people are *real Republicans*, and they have been made to believe, that the *Federalists* are not so. While those who govern them, have proclaimed themselves *Republicans*; and under this popular epithet, expect to practise on their credulous fellow citizens, new deceptions—and to turn upon others, that public scrutiny, which they so much themselves, dread.

With me this is no party question. The principal "Editor" of the *Western World*, I have understood, is really a *Republican*, the politics of the other I do not know; and I think it wholly unnecessary to enquire. I consider the paper "Independent," and "Impartial;" in those views, it has my approbation. I consider the development of the Spanish association, as highly important to the public; (since the public mind is in a situation so to consider it) and therefore I will to see it fully made. But as treachery, and concealment, are companions, I fear the editor's will not be able to come at the whole truth. The question, which the "editors" of "the Western World" placed before the public, was, whether, or not, there had been an association, a concert of individuals, to separate Kentucky from the United States, and to connect it with the Spanish monarchy; and who were those individuals? On the side of the *Western World*, it is asserted there was such an association—and certain characters are implicated. Instead of meeting this question in an open and manly manner, the advocates of the implicated, attempt to bide the true question, under eulogiums upon the accused, and the abuse of those who can but believe the accusation in substance, true. For the correctness of these observations, I refer the reader to the Gazette, and Palladium.

In this very undignified, and uncandid manner of treating the subject, the author of "Independence" has made a conspicuous figure. And I shall endeavour to add something to his celebrity. Having said this much, which I could not well avoid—I shall proceed to examine such of the charges brought before the public, by Mr. Bodley, against me, as I shall think worthy of notice. I shall endeavour to avoid detail as much as possible. Yet, however unworthy my notice, I might consider the secret back-biter and the private slanderer; since Mr. Bodley has assumed the office of public accuser, raised himself into a higher character, and given to his accusations a more audi-

ble tone, and inserted them in a public print; I may be induced to remark upon some things, which otherwise would be wholly beneath my attention.

And first. In executing this important office to the public, Mr. Bodley has doubtless thought it his duty, to accuse me, with being a *bad poet*: This confessed; I consider the sin, and the shame, atoned for. The mere impulse of a moment, the execution of a day—has served to bait a *gudgeon*, and to catch a *dunce*; and with the accumulated merit of these services, I freely bestow it; on Mr. Bodley. If he has the poetic taste to improve it; or the *splendid talents*, to criticise it; he is at perfect liberty to do either:—and when he has bestowed on it, the utmost efforts of his ability; I shall still be ready to confess, that it is fit only, to accompany the votaries of the goddess *Cloacina*, to the temple of her worship.

In prose, it has been thought that I could write intelligibly. Let this suffice—It is all I aspire to.

The pieces under the signature of AN OBSERVER, will speak for themselves; nor is it perceived that the author's name is of any importance to Mr. Bodley, or the public; notwithstanding, it is no secret.

The petulance of an accuser is beneath any regard—this observation brings me to what I shall notice next.

He asks, "Does he recollect a person who wrote in the *Surveyor's* office in 1783, or 4, and was strongly suspected for making alterations in Entries, which interfered with the claims of some of his friends?" And no question, he means to insinuate that I am the person. The reader will see the unfair, and uncandid manner, in which this attack is made. A suspicion is hinted at, of an illegal act—done upon improper motives. When if the fact to justify such suspicion existed? Why has not Mr. Bodley stated it? No person has a right to be better acquainted with the Entries books than Mr. Bodley—they are perfectly accessible to him. I do not mean to combat suspicion, when a charge is made on me of any matter which implies a violation of official duty, or of moral principle, I expect the facts to be stated, at least so far as to shew the particular act, and the motive.—This I demand of Mr. Bodley. Until then I treat as the unfounded aspersions of a man whose heart is rankling with malice, and whose mind is insensible to the just demands of truth, and of candor.

H. MARSHALL.
Sept. 29, 1806.

(To be continued)

For the Kentucky Gazette.

FRANKLIN—No. IV.

IMPRESSED with the fullest conviction of the innocence of Mr. Brown, and of the bitter and cruel calumny imposed on the World, in order to blot the well earned fame to which his long and faithful services entitle him. I have endeavored to arrest the public attention and excite a dispassionate and impartial enquiry into the charges exhibited against him. He appears to be made the important point of attack: against him, the utmost exertions of family malevolence are directed.—In this attempt to refuse the character of Mr. B. the writer conceived it essential to a correct judgment, that the true characters of some of the leaders of this band of calumniators should be unmasked, their motives explored, and some parts of their history developed.—But much remains to be exposed to public detestation; and however disgusting the task; justice to others will require that the comparative merits of the accusers and accused should be fully adjudged.

Having for the present paid some tribute to the reputation of Mr. Brown; the public indulgence is required, while we examine into the accusation of Judge Innes—the attack on this gentleman, affords the strongest evidence of wanton and infuriated malice ever evinced by a depraved heart. Unable to fasten themselves upon any particular part of his conduct, through a period of 25 years; they artfully and insensibly introduce his name, amidst the clouds and darkness in which they have enveloped their disclosure of this mockery of conspiracy.—He is then more directly assailed by the most contemptible of the human family, "An Observer," otherwise known by the name of *Humphrey Marshall*. The deep rooted rancor of this Prince of Slanderers, against Mr. Innes, Brown, Wilkinson, Sebastian, Mutter, Wallace, and very many others;

is too well known in Kentucky to require demonstration.—The malice of this man, having been for some time past smothered by the public contempt attached to him; now breaks forth with an accumulation of acrimony.—His wicked and wounded spirit, having been tortured with a conscience overflowing with guilt and remorse—finds no relief but in the destruction of private character. He attempts to poison the public mind by insinuating that, Mr. Innes altho not an active conspirator, was fully apprized of the dreadful combination, and was conversant with the machinations of those who were plotting destruction to the liberty of our country. And that as Attorney General for the District of Kentucky, he was bound by his oath to expose to punishment the guilty traitors.

It may not be unnecessary here to remark, that if a failure to expose this pretended conspiracy is to be attributed to Mr. Innes as a crime, when the most unequivocal proofs exist, that he never knew or believed in its existence.—How much more culpable, must the Sire of this band of accusers, have been when he coealed from Kentucky the wondrous secret, so exclusively possessed by himself? It is confidently believed, that at that time he was a sworn Conservator of the Peace; and bound by his oath, and every motive, that ought to govern a good Citizen, to have unfolded to his country the dangers that threatened it. But alas the patriotic spirit is suffered to evaporate in silent whispers to the Executive of the United States. And the idle tale is now fabricated.—That General Washington, fully apprized of the treasonable intentions of Wilkinson; placed him second in command over the armies of the United States; in order the more effectually to guard him.

The absurdity and weakness of this tale is too obvious; and produces this dilemma.—That Genl. Washington had abandoned his accustomed prudence and caution, and had unwisely committed the safety of his country to an improper person; or that he did not accredit the information given to him by Col. Marshall. The latter is the more rational conclusion.—To return to the charge exhibited against Mr. Innes.—Useless indeed would be any attempt on my part to rescue the character of the accused from this base and unfounded slander—if the sound of accusation was confined to the Western country—the public judgement would require no means of adjudication but to contrast the names, character and uniform conduct, of the accuser and accused, to pronounce the righteous sentence of acquittal to Mr. Innes, and of false accusation to the accusers.—But the tale of conspiracy, has been industriously spread through the United States.—And our Atlantic brethren, may for a time, be astonished and deceived, by this shameless disclosure of acts that never happened.

But we confidently anticipate, that the all pervading influence of truth and innocence, will ere long produce conviction irresistible, on their minds, and they will confirm the acquittal justly due to Mr. Innes. Can you fellow citizens of Kentucky, for one moment believe the unfounded assertions and base insinuations of a man so depraved as H. Marshall, when he would lead you to suppose that Mr. Innes was guilty of treasonable intentions towards you? recollect the revengeful and vindictive attacks which this accuser, has for many years, made on almost every early leading character in our State. He has pursued some, with a spirit more than diabolical; and now to consummate the expiring efforts of his malignant soul, he holds up for public execration, some of our best and most valuable citizens.

It would be presuming in me, to chaunt to you the well deserved praises of Mr. Innes.—He has served his country for half a life, in important and elevated stations, with the most unblemished integrity. His amiable deportment has insured him, the esteem of every friend to worth.—His official conduct requires no panegyric; to a correct and sound judgement, he adds an undeviating impartiality to all whose interest are committed to his inspection. His mind well adapted to the enjoyments of domestic tranquility, must have ill accorded with the dangers, difficulties and conflicts of treasonable projects.—Humane, benevolent and possessing in the highest degree a tenderness towards his Fellow men:

he would have been the last, to be selected as the assassin of the peace and liberty of his country.

Having in some measure discharged a duty which I conceive every man, who claims the dignified character of an honest man, owes to his country; in an attempt to arrest the flood of calumny about to deluge the peace and harmony of our state—I will continue to pursue the deflatory wild and wanton track of the Editors of the *Western World*—Their plan of attack bids defiance to a systematic defence.—Their charges are so illufofy and indefinite; as you approach they recede.—Their proofs are confused, indirect and light as air.—At one moment Mr. Brown is the subject of accusation; and instantaneously the history is interlarded with a tale of some agent of Genl. Wilkinson, whose appearance is made necessary to fill the otherwise vacant column.—The defence of the accused must necessarily be composed of evidence negative in its nature.—And this must be derived from the history of the infant establishments in our country; the progressive steps to Self Government; and the attainment of the free navigation of the Western Waters and the Commerce of their shores.—The characters, situation and general deportment of the persons implicated, during the period of pretended conspiracy, is essential to the true understanding of the charges exhibited against them.—After having placed the several parties in a proper point of view, it is my intention to pursue the history of the "Kentucky Spanish association, Blount's conspiracy and Miranda's expedition" as far as from its own evidence shall be necessary to shew the fallacy and wickedness of the calumny it contains, respecting the citizens of Kentucky.

The charge of conspiracy being thus supported by incessantly interweaving the conduct of Mr. Brown, Genl. Wilkinson and Judge Sebastian, it will be necessary to a correct judgment, to separate their defence as much as practicable. As has been before observed, the whole evidence of the guilt of Mr. Brown rests on a solitary sentence contained in his letter to Col. Mutter.

It is certainly contrary to every idea of justice and propriety to rely on detached parts of a man's conduct or conversation to shew his intention.—Let the whole tenor and scope of Mr. Brown's letters, conduct and conversations be taken together, and the result is the true measure of justice.—If the declarations and certificates of Governor Greenup, Cols. McDowell and Mutter did not in themselves contain sufficient evidence of the fallacy of the charges against Mr. Brown—the arguments to shew his innocence, drawn from his particular situation and the circumstances attending this period of conspiracy are innumerable. He was the only legitimate source, from whence we could derive correct information on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi; and our reception into the union, as an Independent State.—To him we looked, and from his watchfulness and enquiries, we expected to be apprized of every movement in Congress, respecting our interest.—We had substantial causes of jealousy and distrust of the Eastern States, and were fearfully alive to every attempt to barter or delay our rights.—Under these impressions our leading characters were pressing on Mr. Brown to obtain and communicate every information in his power, on those momentous and deeply interesting subjects. With a knowledge of our anxiety, he endeavored by every means, proper to be used, to learn the true motives, and the real extent of every project agitated in or out of Congress, in which our interest was likely to be involved.

Among other means of acquiring the necessary knowledge, he very properly addressed himself to the Spanish minister Gardoqui, and in his conferences which were necessarily private; he endeavored to obtain such information as he supposed would be important to his constituents.

Having had some interesting conversation with the Spanish Minister, and having explored the views of the court of Spain towards us; and ascertained the motives of those whose conduct appeared to be hostile to our wishes; he faithfully communicated to a few of our most respectable and leading characters, such information as he acquired.—To Col. McDowell, the President of our Conventions and to the Chief Judge of our State Col. Mutter, he writes in confidence, and conveys to them

the interesting information. The most jaundiced eye, cannot perceive any real impropriety in this conduct.—Nor can any but the most malicious and inveterate enemy of Mr. Brown's, torture his intentions into a treasonable act.—The propriety of his having made the communication, confidentially to a few, is self evident.—And the most unequivocal evidence of Mr. Brown's integrity & innocence, is exhibited by the warm & unanimous vote of thanks given to him by the Convention of July 1788, in which they recognize his meritorious & attentive deportment to their interest, during his continuance in Congress.—An additional circumstance exists which must evince the real state of Mr. Brown's mind at that time; with respect to our Independence as a State. In Convention of November 1788, he moved the following resolution. "That it is the wish and interest of the good people of Kentucky to be separated from the State of Virginia and to be admitted into the union as an Independent State." Thus it is discovered that every action proceeding from Mr. Brown, had for its object; not only the power of Self Government but an admission into the union, as its inseparable co-relative. Many smaller incidents can be enumerated that will demonstrate, the true intent of his public conduct; and satisfy the most doubting mind, that he was a stranger to evil designs.

For News and more Advertisements, see Supplement.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st of September last, THOMAS HARDESSY, an apprentice to the Sadding business, an apprentice to the Sadding business, five feet nine or ten inches high, strong made, fair complexion and hair, blue eyes, full faced rough with pimples, something very disagreeable in his countenance, impudent and forward in talk; had on a new dark mixed cloth coat, & black corduroy overalls; his other clothing not known, as he sometimes traded them. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving me information thereof, or ten dollars, for delivering him to me in Lexington, Kentucky.
BENJN. STOUT.
October 8, 1806.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.
DEAR leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the PLANE MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Lexington, in Second-Street, near the corner of Liberty-Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon *Planes* of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms. All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.
September 16, 1806. Gm.

WILL be exposed to sale, on the 24th of this month, at the late dwelling of Maj. Jno. Crittenden deceased, a valuable flock of Horses & Cattle, the Household furniture, and sundry other, the goods and chattels, which were of the ESTATE of the said decedent. Purchasers will be required to make partial payments in hand, for the balance to give bond with approved security. The terms of sale will be made known more particularly, on the day of sale.
GEO. M. BIBB, Adm'r.
Lexington, 8th Oct. 1806. tds

LEXINGTON STEAM MILL COMPANY.

I WILL attend at Wilson's Inn, on Monday the 20th inst at 11 o'clock, A. M. to receive proposals for furnishing the following articles, viz:
8000 feet framing, and timber,
6200 feet flooring plank, (seasoned,) 15000 shingles,
6200 feet sheeting plank,
4000 feet other plank,
500 lbs. nails.
Laying 700 perch stone, including lime, gravel, attendance, &c.
Carpenter's work of mill house.
A preference will be given to such persons as will take shares in the company, if in other respects their terms are equal.
S. THROCKMORTON.
N. B. A meeting of the Stockholders in said company, will be held at Wilson's Inn aforesaid, at 4 o'clock the same day, to choose three Managers and a Treasurer, for one year.

TAKEN up by William Aldridge, living near the Big Bone Lick, in Boone County, one BLACK MARE, nine years old—13 hands 3 inches high—has a spanish brand on the near thigh—her off fore foot white and the near hind foot grey—appraised to £ 10 10. Also one

BAY FILLEY, two years old past—14 hands high—branded thus C on each shoulder—some white on her near hind foot and some white in her forehead, appraised to £ 15
Elizabeth Hume.
August 30, 1806.

TAKEN up by William Woods, in Madison county, on the Wilderness road, one BAY MARE,

about ten or eleven years old, fourteen hands and a half high, with a star in her forehead, in the form of a diamond, both hind feet white, no brands perceptible. Appraised to 75 dollars.
WM. WOODS.
October 4, 1806.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Horace Ode 13th.

TO LYDIA.

While Lydia loves in beauty's light to deck
Telephus' waxen arms and rosy neck
Oh how my jealous bosom burns!
My fleeting colour comes and goes
The silent tear of anguish flows
The bursting sigh abrupt returns!
While I behold the amorous boy
Flash'd with wine and furious joy
Those lips with too rude kisses wound,
His daring hands that breast profane
Ah! while its snows the blushing marks retain
My hurry'd passion knows no bound!
Coul' Love, true Love! those lips abuse,
Bright Venus bathes with heavenly dew?
Or stain that bosom's snowy white?
No! Love's a union sweet of minds,
And soft as welded streamlets, winds,
'Till death's cold touch may disunite.

* Horace makes it up again with Lydia in
Ode 9th. B. 3.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR"

THE most wonderful anecdote, perhaps, in
the world of letters is the following—MIL-
TON, the pride of literature, received not
above ten pounds, at two different payments,
for the copy of *Paradise Lost*—Yet Mr.
HOYLE, author of the treatise of the *Game of
Whist*, after having disposed of all the first im-
pression, sold the copy-right to the book-sellers
for two hundred guineas.

A PARTY of sailors who had been in the
battle of Trafalgar, were, a short time ago,
met in Plymouth dock by some girls of their
acquaintance. "So, Ben," said one of the girls,
you have lost your brave NELSON. The dear
fellow—he is gone to heaven, I hope—"Gone
to heaven!" replied Ben, "to be sure
he is—what the hell could stop him?"

A man who kept a tipping-house, asked his
neighbour what he should put on his sign—"a
wire," said the neighbour, "Beggars make
here."

FOR SALE.

The Farm on which I live,
CONSISTING of 100 and I believe
for 100 acres; together with the crops of
corn, wheat, hemp and flax, now on it.
Cash, or unexceptionable notes negotiable
in the office of the Kentucky Insurance
Company, will be received in payment.
The title to said farm is unquestionable,
its situation, quality, and conveniences
are to generally known, that a more par-
ticular description is thought unneces-
sary. A general warranty deed will be
made by

Adam Goodlet.

Cane run, Scott county, 7 miles
from Lexington and 3 1-2 from
Georgetown, Sep. 18, 1806.
N. B. Sundry articles of household
furniture may also be had with the above.

130 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN

FROM the commons of this city, on Tues-
day night the 31st of June last, three HORSES,
of the following description:

A dark bay, about seven years old, four-
teen hands high or upwards, branded on the
left shoulder H, the skin rubbed off both shoul-
ders by the gears, and has a bluish in the
left eye; newly shod all round—

A sorrel, between thirteen and fourteen hands
high, three years old this spring, both hind
feet white, a small star in his forehead, job
tail, and had a sore on the top of his shoul-
ders—

A small grey, about thirteen hands high,
seven years old, dark mane and tail, his mane
hangs on the left side, and his hind parts in-
cline to the colour of an iron grey; he is
branded on the left thigh, but the brand is
scarcely intelligible—just above the brand there
is a deep scar.

The above horses were all in tolerable order.
I have no doubt but they were taken to Ten-
nessee or Kentucky.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Will be given for the apprehension and
conviction of the Thief, or THIRTY DOL-
LARS, and all reasonable expenses, for the
delivery of the Horses only.

Samuel Terrell.

Natchez, August 9, 1806.

SHORT NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by
Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required
to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram
Shaw, who is fully authorised to receive the
same. A compliance with the above will save
trouble and expense.

John Lowrey.

Lexington, September 23, 1806.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Win-
chester, K. which, if not taken out
within three months, will be sent to the
General Post Office as dead letters.

September 30, 1806.

William Moore, Isaac Wilcox, Wm.
Morton, Zach. Lyons, Benj. Tucker,
John Shelby, John Clugge, Thos. Smith,
Sally McKeehan, Charles Clarke, Geo.
Holladay, Fred. Cowlfman, Moses Fu-
qua, Henry Calmees, Fras. Wills, Wm.
Dellingham, Christopher Dawson, Len-
Young, Phoebe Tate, Mr. Young, Jas.
Giddings, Henry W. Cames, Wm. Wil-
son, Fras. Wilson, Thos. Clarke, Robt.
Dicky, Jas. Borne, John Shropshire,
Thos. Sotherland, Capt. McCarg, Wm.
Young, Abm. Wilding, Abner Latt-
Elijah Watson, John Oldam, Frederick
C.ughman, Jos. Dickson, Wm. Wood-
land, Jacob Oldacre, Wm. Smirl, Chas.
Fowler, Robt. McKenny, Wm. White,
Isaac Morgan, Wm. Tuggle, Wm.
Watson, Saml. Wilson, Jesse Wilcox,
Saml. Selous, John Bortan, Jos. Shep-
herd, Thos. Lander, Jham Rearies,
Jeremiah Woods, John Duncan, Geo.
Richards, Saml. Hallan, Walter Sother-
land, John Gilpin.

E. CALLOWAY, P. M.

ROBERT HARRIS JUN.

DRUGGIST.

No. 30 Market street, between Front & Second
streets, Philadelphia.

HAS received of late arrivals, a fresh sup-
ply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst
which are

700 lbs. Camphor 10 hds. vials, ass'td.
2000 lbs. Peruv. bark 15 crates apoth. glass
4000 bottles fresh Cas- 3 cases cantharides
tor oil 150 wt. gamboge
6700 Canella Alba 1000 wt. rhubarb
50 doz. trusses 600 wt. annotta
20 casks Glauber salts 300 wt. white wax
100 lbs. opium 10 boxes assafetida
2500 lbs. Gentian root 2500 wt. antimony

with every article in the Drug line. Country

merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will

be supplied on liberal terms at a long credit.

Any orders from his friends in the Western

Country will be received with gratitude and ex-

ecuted with punctuality and dispatch. 2m

J. BLEDSOE,

Has fixed his residence in Lexington.

HE will continue to practise Law in the
Circuit Courts, which he has heretofore at-
tended; in the Court of Appeals and the Federal
Court at Frankfort—His office is the one late-
ly occupied by Mr. James Hughes. He means
to be punctual in the discharge of his profes-
sional duties.

Lexington, June 25, 1806.

State of Kentucky—Jessamine coun-
ty to wit.—July term 1806.

John Young, complainant,
against
John Rector, Argyle Taylor and James Tor-
bit, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Rector having failed
to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law,
and the rules of this court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an
inhabitant of this commonwealth—On motion
of the complainant by his counsel—It is or-
dered, that the said John Rector do appear here
on the third day of our next October Term,
and answer the complainant's bill, or that the
same will be taken as confessed against him,
and that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized paper according to law.

Teste, SAMUEL H. WOODSON CLK.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, July Term, 1806.
Stephen Strode, Complainant,
against

Jacob Starns, &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

On the motion of the Complainant by his
counsel, and it appearing to satisfaction of the
Court, that the Defendant, Starns, is not an
inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On the
motion of the Complainant, It is ordered,
That the said Defendant do appear here on the
third day of our next October Term, and
answer the Complainant's bill, that a copy of
this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette
for eight weeks successively.

A Copy.

Teste, SAMUEL M. TAYLOR C.C.C.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms

the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—

ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of
John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on
Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land,
under good fence and in complete repair, with
an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple
trees, a good square log house, with joint shin
gled roof, and other convenient buildings—also,
276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of
cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also,

195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river,
adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and
John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improve-
ment—also,

200 acres adjoining below on the river—also,
202 acres adjoining—also,
250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of
Hammond's creek, with a considerable im-
provement—also,

161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek
—also,
160 acres adjoining above on the creek—
also,

157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch
of Fox creek—also,
211 3-4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek
and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered,
and contain several valuable mill seats. A
part cash will be required from purchasers, and
a reasonable credit given for the balance. For
terms apply to Samuel Maccoun, Mercer coun-
ty, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers
in Lexington.

J. & D. Maccoun.

September 9th, 1806.

PHILADELPHIA.

JEREMIAH NEAVE;

No. 31, SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Has imported for the fall sales, and will
have constantly on hand, a large and handsome
assortment of

Glass, China, and Queens' Ware,
Japaned Tea-trays, Waiters &c. &c.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns
well worth the attention of all country store
keepers connected with Philadelphia.

The above articles will be sold on the lowest
terms for cash, or for approved drafts at short
date.

9 mo. 1. 1806.

RICHARD TAYLOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately
occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort;
where he is supplied with the best of liquors
and provisions of every kind. His stable is
well furnished with forage, and an attentive ost-
ler. From the arrangements made to accom-
modate his visitants, and the attention that will
be paid them, he flatters himself he will share
the publick favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1806.

The subscriber forewarns all persons
from purchasing any of his part, which
is half that shall be saved, except fifty
acres of the thousand acres of land en-
tered by me or mine, and surveyed and
patented by me in the name of Robert
O'Neal, on or near Greyer's creek, in
Woodford county, as I have a bond for
the above as locator.

JOSEPH CRAIG, fen.
October 6, 1806. t3t.

BILLS OF LADING

For sale at this office.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends
having machines in complete operation in Lex-
ington for picking, breaking and carding
sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done
at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2
cents for mixing wool of different colours, and
5 cents per pound for picking and breaking
Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be
extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one
pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls
will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50
miles without injury. Country linen, feath-
ers and wool received in payment, if delivered
in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowrey,
Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the
publick's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of
the advantages arising from having our wool
prepared on the Carding machine about to be
erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg
leave to recommend it to the Hatters throughout
the country, as being of very great utility in the
preparation of our wool—must request those
of our customers that have been in the habit of
breaking their wool for hatching, to decline it
and bring it in unbroken.

Patterson Bain.

John Lowrey.

G. Adams jr.

John Adams.

Jorah Brady.

Sourbray & Montgomery.

William Smith.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully
informs the publick, that he has lately
opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in
Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the
SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is com-
modious, the stable extensive, and both are
furnished with every thing necessary for the
accommodation of travellers and others, who
may think proper to favor him with a call. He
is provided with a large and convenient WARE
HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if
not superior to any in the place. He will also
make SALES upon COMMISSION, for
those who may have any thing to transact in
that way, which will be done, together with the
charges for storage, upon the most reduced
terms. He flatters himself, that from the ex-
perience he has had in mercantile transactions,
attention to business, and a desire to be useful,
to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50 !!

NEW-YORK

STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other
purposes.

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday
in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be
drawn each day until the whole is con-
cluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is univer-
sally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet
offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars,

20,000 Dollars,

10,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars,

2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.
The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight
dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per
cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for
one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars—Notwith-
standing the great number of Capital prizes in
this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a
prize.

TICKETS & SHARES.

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OF

FICES,

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York,
At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of Octo-
ber, when they will advance to 7, and continue
advancing as the drawing approaches. By
enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R.
WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctu-
ally returned by post, to any amount, and the
earliest advice sent to adventurers of their suc-
cess.—The public are requested to remark,
that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries
is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be
subject to error. The time of drawing, and
payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed
by the State Legislature. Schemes at large
enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital
Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries,
(lists of which will also be enclosed) it is pre-
sumed, will be an additional inducement to dis-
tant adventurers to purchase of them.

New-York, Aug. 1806.

BUCKLEY'S FERRY.

THE subscriber having become proprie-
tor of the Ferry on the Kentucky river, formerly
known as Kirkham's, & lately Foster's, takes
this method of informing his friends & the pub-
lic at large, that he has a new and excellent
Boat. The cliffs are cut down and excellent
roads on them, so as to render a passage to
and from the river easy and convenient for car-
riages, waggons and persons on horse-back.
There are good roads leading to and from his
Ferry in different directions. It may with
truth be asserted, that it is the nearest and best
route from Lexington, its neighbourhood,
and the upper counties for carriages, waggons,
&c. travelling to Shelbyville, the Licks, Lou-
isville, Gander Town, or Bairdstown. The
route from Lexington will be as follows:

To Versailles 12 miles.

To the Ferry 5

To the forks of Benson 10

where the road from Frankfort to Shelbyville
is intersected. Constant attention will be given
at the Ferry, where will be kept a constant
and plentiful supply of corn, hay and other
forage for waggons and travellers.

Jeremiah Buckley.

September 22, 1806.

N. B. It is supposed to be only 40 miles
from the Ferry to Bairdstown.

Taken up by the subscriber in Woodford
county, Versailles, on the 20th inst. a

Sorrel Horse.

with a blaze face, shod all round, six years old
last spring, 14 1-2 hands high. The owner
may get his horse upon application to the sub-
scriber upon paying the expense of advertising him.

Henry Watkins.

Versailles, September 30, 1806.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to rent the
Tavern TRAVELLER'S HALL, for one
year or a longer term, or to sell it for \$25,000
payable in the following way, viz.

Cash paid down, \$4000
Negroes, store goods, cordage, to-
bacco, salt, iron, or horses paid
down, or approved indorsed notes at
a short date, 3000
Land in the vicinity of Lexington,
The balance in eight equal an-
nual payments, with interest from
the date, or four equal annual
payments of half cash and half
approved produce, with interest
from the date, 17,000

\$25,000

N. B. Any person who rents or purchases,
may have the refusal of the furniture and stock
of Liquors at a reasonable rate.

Robert Bradley.

Lexington, May 16, 1806.

Just Received by
WILKINS & TANNEHILL.

And now opening in the store formerly oc-
cupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court
house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
10 — Jamaica Spirits,
10 — Madeira L. P.
10 — Sherry,

WINES,

4 — Colmenar,
4 — Port,
8 — Pepper,
10 — Brimstone,
6 — Allum,
15 — Copperas,
10 — Ginger,
10 — Madder,
8 — Chocolate,
50 boxes Segars,

1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves,
Mace and Cinnamon,
Logwood,

10 boxes Young Hyson, TEAS
10 do. Hyson Skin,
35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,

Raisons in kegs.
The above articles will be disposed of at a
moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for
Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be reg-
ularly received from Philadelphia, which will
enable us to furnish store keepers, or others,
upon the lowest terms.

W & T.

Lexington Subscription

RACES,

ON Wednesday the 15th October, 1806,
will be run the three mile heats, for two thirds
of the subscription money.

On Thursday 16th, the two mile heats, for
the remaining third of the subscription money.

On Friday 17th, the mile heats, by three
year old nags, for the entrance money of that
and the two preceding days.

The first and second day free for all ages,
agreeable to the rules of the Lexington turf.

On Saturday 18th, an elegant saddle, bridle,
and whip, will be run for by two and three
years old colts.

On Saturday, 27th inst. an elegant Saddle
and Bridle will be run for by three year old
colts, and every Saturday after until the last of
November.

September 18, 1806.

JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the stone
house, opposite Samuel & George Trot-
ters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart &
Bartlett; and has just received, in ad-
dition to his former assortment, a very
elegant supply of

GOODS

which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Lexington, March 5, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE—

ON the tenth day of October next we
shall attend with the commissioners ap-
pointed by the county court of Bourbon
county, and continue from day to day
until the business is completed, at the
house of James Callaway, and thence
proceed on the land of a thousand acres,
entered for Micajah Callaway, in order
to take the depositions of fundry wit-
nesses, to establish the calls of said entry
and do such other things as may be de-
emed necessary, agreeable to law.

JAMES BUFORD, jr. & others.

September 21, 1806. 3w*50

A HANDSOME SEAT

FOR SALE.

130 Acres of first rate Land, ly-
ing on Boone's creek, Clarke county,
about 11 miles east of Lexington, being
part of the late Col. David Robinson's
military Ryefield tract, about 60 acres
cleared, and under tolerable good fence,
with three never failing springs of excel-
lent water, and stock water in abundance
the season throughout; a good peach
orchard, and two dwelling houses, with
other cabins adjoining. Gentlemen
wishing to purchase, may know the terms
by applying to the subscriber on the
premises.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 9.

ON Friday last the examination of the Students in the Transylvania University, commenced, and closed last evening, when the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on John Todd, Thomas Washington and James G. Trotter.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his correspondent in this town, dated September 18.

"A ship has arrived at New York, from London, with accounts as late as 6th August, that peace is signed between France and Russia; and that Lord Lauderdale had gone over from England to Paris, to put the finishing hand to a treaty, the terms of which were almost concluded between England and France."

Another letter, same date, says,
"Peace is this day proclaimed between England and France."

NORFOLK, Sept. 8.

THE FLEETS.

Our coast, it is probable, will be the scene of a great naval enterprise, as the British fleet as well as the French, are now near us. On Saturday evening the Melampus frigate, one of the fleet of sir R. Strachan, anchored in Hampton roads. The fleet is composed of the

Cæsar,	84 guns,
Audacious,	74
Belleisle,	74
Bellona,	74
Montague,	74
Terrible,	74
Triumph,	74

Melampus and another frigate.

It appears that sir R. Strachan, having heard in the West Indies, that Admiral Willaumez was on the coast of America, and probably knowing the rout which sir John B. Warren had taken, he lost no time in seeking the French fleet and it is surprising how they have missed. That the fleet of admiral Willaumez and the Squadron of Commodore L. Hermite or parts of both, were on the coast, there can not be the least doubt.

The Patriot of 74 guns and the Vallerouse frigate, belonging to admiral Willaumez's fleet are in port, the former at Annapolis and the latter in Delaware. The Cybele frigate belonging to commodore L. Hermite's Squadron, in this port.

The following is a list of the French force:

The Regulus,	80 guns,
Foudroyant,	80
Veteran,	80
Majestic,	74
Eole,	74
Impetueux,	74

Patriote,	74
President,	44
Valereuse,	40
Cybele,	44

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.

Another, ship of Jerome Bonaparte's fleet, *L'Eole*, of 84 guns, Le CROIX commander, Was spoken coming up the Bay, and it is supposed by this time is off Annapolis. She parted from the fleet in the late gale, and is totally dismasted, and much shattered in the hull, which gave them little hopes of ever being able to get her in port—as a precaution in case she should sink, they detained five American vessels they met with on their way, and kept them close along side, so as to be certain of serving the crew. She passed by part of Sir R. Strachan's fleet on Thursday night, but it being very dark was not discovered till Friday morning, when *L'Eole* was within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Marquis Caffa Yrujo, arrived here yesterday, and intends proceeding on his way to the seat of government this morning. We understand he has his new credentials with him as ambassador from the king of Spain to this country, with a recommendation from the French government that his re-appointment be received. It is expected our government will still persist in their determination to have him recalled.

FOUND.

THIS day, on Main street, Lexington, by my son William.

A SMALL BUNDLE,

which the owner can have, by proving his property, and paying for this advertisement.

JOHN R. SHAW.

October 8, 1806.

3t

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Lexington, K. which will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters, if not taken out in three months.

Sept. 30, 1806.	
Patton Anderson,	Joseph Barnard,
Hugh Andrews,	George Barry sen.
Will. Alexander,	Mr. Berensbech,
Thos. Anderson,	John Brand,
Richard Buck,	John Button,
John Bennit,	James Barnes,
Henry Bose,	Rev. Will. Burk,
Sarah Bryant,	Saml. Blair, 2
George Bullard,	Edward Berd,
Will. Berry,	Saml. Billings,
Benjn. Brown,	William Baughman,
James Buchanan,	James Barkcloo,
John Godlove Boyer 2	John Bryant,
Andrew Brannum,	J. T. Cevains,
James Baird, 2	Wm. Cwin,
Jesse Bryant,	John Coleman,
Zachariah Barr, 2	Wm. Collon,
Thomas Carneal,	George W. Cook,
Waller Cunningham,	Saml. Canada,
Ann Carson,	Aaron Crane,
Polly Campbell,	Charles Campbell,
Edward Chapman,	Mr. Care Neel,
John Celly,	Mr. Cammel or Wm.
Rowland Chambers,	Spottswood,
Oaniel Cowgill,	Edmond Chestham.
Job Carter,	
Charles Cullin, 2	
John Close,	
Wm. W. Clayton	

Claressa Downing,	William Dunlop,
John Dille,	Maj. Saml. Downing,
Mathew Duncan, 2	Daniel Dufour,
Charles Davis, 2	Will. Dangerfield,
Saml. Devore,	James Doak,
Thos. Dickinson,	James Dawson,
Will. Dobins,	
Benjn. Edwin,	John Elles,
Saml. Ewing,	John Estes,
John Fowler,	Martial Fortson,
Wm. Filson,	William Forrest,
Silas Faver,	Charles M. Fowler,
James N. Gillaspay,	H. M. Gilham, 4
Peter Gregory,	George Geiger,
Gen. John Geerrant,	Miss Eliz. Grimes,
Saml. V. Gillespie, 2	Independant Gazeteer
Jesse Griffith,	Laurence Gibbon,
Eliz. Gains,	John Gardner, 2
Saml. Harkins,	George Horton,
James Hutchinson, 2	Alexr. Hall,
Robt. J. Henrey, 2	Richd. Hullet,
Will. Harman,	John Hamilton,
George Marsh Man,	Thos. Hartly,
Andrew Holeman,	Archibald Harris,
Nelson Hundley,	Margaret Hamilton,
Thomas Hopkins,	Thos. Holloway,
George Hover,	Isaac Holmes,
Robt. Hamilton,	Will. Huston,
Anthony Houston,	Mary Hoy,
William Jones,	J. Johnson & Co.
Sally Jones,	Capt. John Jones,
James Jenkins,	Miss Martha Johnson
Rice Jones,	
William Kelly,	Mathew Kenneday,
John Lucus,	Barbara Lengensfel-
Thomas Lomnon, 2	ter,
J. Lowrey, senr. esq.	James Loney,
Alexander Lenn,	
James M'Gomasy	Ths. P. T. R. Moore
Miss Pege Mahin	Moses Morris
Robert Mills	John or Anderson
William M'Cool	Miller
Will. Maxwell	James Morris
William M'Dirmett	George Morris
John Magee	Capt. John Morton
Jacob Metz	James Montgomery
William M'Cune	John Mosely
John Moore	Caleb Maherin
Dr. Louis Marshal	Rev. I. Moore
Francis M. Kinney	Hannah M'Cullough
Thos. Meek	Lawson M'Cullough
Susanna Noks,	James Nelson,
Henry Newman,	
Isaac Owings,	William Oles,
Charles Patton,	John Price,
John L. Purcay,	Robt. Poage,
Mrs. Mary Price,	Ephraim Porter,
Miss Eliza Price,	Edward Payne,
Capt. Saml. Prior,	Charles Patrick,
Henry Pugh,	W. H. Patterson,
Dr. Henrey Rose, 2	Joseph Rutherford
Francis Retileff,	Thos. Reess,
Capt Joseph Richard-	George Railey,
son,	Adam Ritchey.
Louis Rouse,	
Alex. C. Sprout	E. & H. Searcy
Mrs. Harriot Smith	James Smith jun.
John Shelton	William Stevens
Adam Shouse	James Stonestreet
Brice Steel	Mrs. Eliza. Seliman
George Sharpe	John Stephen
Aaron Stockton	Will. Stephens
Harry Toubnan,	Mrs. Ketura L. Tay-
William Tucker,	lor, 3
Adam Trout,	George Tegarden,
Philip Taylor,	Miss Rachel Tilly,
Henry Trisler,	Saml. Thornton,
George Taylor,	
Jas. P. Usher,	George Unto,
Major Updike,	George Underwood.
Levi Underwood,	
John Vance,	Philip Virble,
James Valandingham,	Jabez Vigus, 2
James Watson,	John Williams,
Alexr. Wallace,	James Waron,
Alfred Williams,	Clemon Wheeler,
James Watson,	John S. Williamson,
John Ward,	John Wood,
Will. Wilson	Jean Welch,
Capt. Robt. Wilson, 2	George Ware,
George Wilson,	Mrs. Anna B. Watson
Stephen Wood,	Mrs. Margaret P.
Abraham Wofford,	Wickliffe,
Robt. Watson,	John H. Waskins,
Cornelius Welmon,	
Samuel Yates	

JOHN JORDAN JR. P. M.

17th

18th

19th

20th

21st

22nd

23rd

24th

25th

26th

27th

28th

29th

30th

31st

1st

2nd

3rd

4th

5th

6th

7th

8th

9th

10th

11th

12th

13th

14th

15th